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For Oklahoma and Indian Territory-Fair, warmer; westerly winds. Missouri-Fair, warmer; westerly winds. Kansas-Fair, warmer in eastern portion westerly winds.

EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

The relation of the educated man to good citizenship is well understood among intelligent people, but it is not often so happily and clearly expressed as President McKinley voiced it in a recent address at the Carnegie free library at Pittsburg. "The free man." said the president, "cannot be long an ignorant man. The aspiration for knowledge is the cornerstone for learning and liberty. With true culturenot feigned or proud-come goodness of heart, refinement of manners, generosity of impulse, the Christian desire of helping others and the Christian character of charity to all. Library study, musical instruction, the cultivation of art and the serious contemplation of the wonders of nature in rare museum collections, are a source of delight and instruction to patrons and visitors and they help to make a better citizenship, and in so doing constitute an impregnable bulwark for law and order."

The uneducated man may be a good citigen. Many thousands of men in this country with little or no education are peaceful, law-abiding, industrious, and when the country needs their services for its defense they are forthcoming. But these men would be still better citizens if they possessed education, because their capacity for good citizenship would be enlarged. Men of capital can render no more patriotic service than to provide free libraries, endow schools and make available the other means for elevating the masses intellectually and socially, for, as the president says, in so doing they are erecting "an impregnable bulwark for law and or

PROSECUTOR LOWE'S METHODS. To the average unbiased · observer is looks as if Mr. Frank M. Lowe, prosecuting attorney for Jackson county, shows strange waverings when his official duty conflicts with what he regards as his political interests.

For instance, Mr. Lowe has made general charges of jury bribing and jury tampering, seemingly for the purpose of excusing his failures as a public prosecutor A prevalent impression exists that there is much irregularity and corruption in the workings of the jury system in this counlowances for Mr. Lowe's repeated failures on that score. What the public asks of Mr. Lowe, however, is that he ferret out the irregularity and corruption and bring the guilty to justice. But Mr. Lowe's failure to make good his own bluffs, and his association with the gang believed to be responsible for these irregular practices, has led the public to look on the prosecutor's office with more or less sus-

Prosecutor Lowe's continuances of the case again Ross W. Latshaw, charged with attempting to bribe a venireman strengthens the belief that the time and manner of Latshaw's arrest were so gov erned as to make an impression on the Goddard jury, and were unnecessary steps toward the uncovering of the alleged jury bribing in Jackson county.

If Mr. Lowe had no time to prosecute the case against Latshaw, why did he not wait and submit his evidence to the grand jury, as he says he will in other cases of jury tampering? What right has a prosecutor to put a man under such a seriou charge and then, apparently for no good reason, defer the hearing of the case wher a hearing is demanded by the defendant?

If the charges against Latshaw can be

sustained, that fact should be demonstrated. If they cannot, as the defendant and his attorney boldly assert, then it is due the accused that the charges be removed. The people of Jackson county would like to think that their prosecuting attorney is doing his duty faithfully and with an eye single to the public welfare, but his remarkable methods and extraordinary

conduct make it difficult to believe that he is not struggling much harder to promote his own political success than to serve the public.

WHY DOESN'T M'NALL ACT.

United States district court.

The Atchisen Globe, the Topeka Capital and several other Kansas newspapers have given wide circulation to an error in the matter of the New York Life Insurance Company's litigation with Webb McNail, It is stated by these papers that the company won its suit against McNall for an injunction prohibiting him from interfering with the company's business. As a matter of fact the New York Life has won no suit of any sort against the Kansas superin tendent. It commenced two actions against him, one for an injunction and one for damages, but both suits were dismissed at the request of the insurance attorneys before they came on for hearing in the

In view of the complicated nature of the insurance litigation in Kansas, it is perhaps not unnatural that this error should have been committed by the Kansas papers, but at the same time it be comes of importance that the error should be corrected. If the New York Life had won ics sult against the superintendent no criticism could now be placed upon it for transacting business in Kansas without a license. The Mutual Life did win such a suit, and, with the same law, the same cause of action, the same testimony, the New York Life would certainly have won also if it had pressed its suit to a hearing. Both are so-called "Hillmon" companies, and both were debarred from Kansas because they would not pay the Hillmon loss

The Kansas City Journal. | after their banishment their methods of work, the carriage does not drop, and the procedure were radically different. The Mutual Life went into the courts and secured an injunction against McNall's inter-THE JOURNAL COMPANY, Publisher. ference with its agents, and since has been transacting business under the mandate of the United States district judge. On the other hand the New York Life appears to have discovered another and more congenial way of escaping the persecutions of the Kansas superintendent. What this way may be is only a matter of conjecture, intermingled not a little with suspicion.

As far as the transactions between this company and the superintendent are now visible in the open, the situation is this: The company is conducting business in defiance of the Kapsas law, which requires that it should have a license. This lay makes every agent who writes insurance without a license punishable by fine and imprisonment. The company has dismissed every action in court which, pressed to decision, would establish its right to such a license. Superintendent McNall is standing by in masterful inaction. Despite the frequency with which the defiance by the insurance company has been brought to his official attention he has given no sign that he intends to perform his duty and bring the offending agents to justice.

The people of Kansas have a right to know why it is that one insurance company is permitted to go unmolested along in an unlawful way, while companies that have obeyed the insurance superintendent or established their right to a license in the courts are subject to unceasing harassment. Of the three Hillmon companies, two are strictly within the law. Since its denial of a license last March the Connecticut Mu tual has done no business in Kansas. The second of these companies, the Mutual Life went into the courts and secured an order that entitled it to do business, while the New York Life, the third, continued business without either recourse to the courts or compliance with the Kansas statutes The time has certainly arrived when Superintendent McNall must bring this company to obedience or give some adequate reason for not doing so.

THE MISSION OF LITERATURE.

In the Forum for December, Dr. Theodor, W. Hunt, professor of English literature in Princeton university, writes of "The Mission of Literature" in a way that ought to be of great benefit not only to those who write, but also to those who read. Much has been said upon this subject, but most of it has been put into such indefinite form that the impressions made by it have not been lasting. Dr. Hunt is gifted with extraordinary perspicacity, as are many other teachers and students of literature, and he has the ability to express it in perspicuous manner, a talent possessed by the few. All of his work is constructed upon an outline that is so evident that one cannot escape it, and for that he deserve the gratitude and respect of every student. The curse of the great body of literature about literature is its intangibleness. It may not be obssure, but it is so arranged that it is of little practical value. There was a crying need for Mr. Stedman's book on the nature and elements of poetry, but it has failed of its mission in great degree because its impressions upon other minds are necessarily ephemeral on account of its form. We defy any man, not excepting Mr. Stedman, to make an intelligible outline of one of the lectures.

In the Forum article Dr. Hunt asks this question: What constitutes the real mission of literature-what makes the man of letters and his work potential for good? And he answers: (1) The conception, embodiment and interpretation of some great idea or princip! >. (2) The correct interpretation of the spirit of the age. (3) The interpretation of human nature to itself and to the world. (4) The presentation and enforcement of high ideals. Under each of these divisions he explains his meaning, by Illustration and otherwise, in such forceful manner as to convince one of the truth and comprehensiveness-and exclusiveness of his answer. Every person who writes a book or reads one ought to ask himself a few questions before he proceeds too far with the undertaking-providing he knows what questions to ask. Let him take this answer of Dr. Hunt's and ask himself whether or not the work he has in hand neets any one of these conditions. It ought not to be a very difficult matter to discover whether or not a person is saying anything, but it is to most people, and it will remain so as long as so much dense ignorance prevails concerning the attributes

There is no doubt but that, in our revol from the didactic in literature, we have gene too far the other way, and have been caught by the idea that the end of author ship is the pleasure of the render-the gratification of taste or one's sense of beauty, as Dr. Hunt calls it. The mystery of so many books can be explained upon no other theory; in truth, the mystery of many books can only be explained upon the theory that the end of authorship is the pleasure of the writer, rather than that of the reader. This is particularly true of new verse, which has now become so abundant as to be a nuisance. One has not the heart to tell the truth about it, for he realizes that all the harm that such work can do is more than offset by the joy that it brings to the one who writes it. A little education along certain lines is much more potent than ridicule and faultfinding, and to that end is the article before us especially adapted. It will cultivate the power of self-discrimination, the lack of which is so evident upon this particular part of the face of the earth.

of the human soul.

THE ELEVATOR AS A MANKILLER In a recent article the Scientific American set forth as a fact sustained by statistics that more people were killed every year by elevators than by steam beliers. Commenting upon this remarkable showing, the American Machinist, of New York, de-

clares that a promising field is open to

the man who can invent a safety appliance for elevators that will unfailingly perform its work. The safety catch commonly in use, say the Machinist, is normally inoperative, and is designed to be put in operation by and for the emergency. Why should not these devices be rather normally operative instead of inoperative, so that their permission must first be secured by appropriate

action before the elevator moves at all?

The safety catches should be always on.

and instantly efficient, except where they are purposely and temporarily removed to allow the cage to move. "The safety catches applied to many ele vators," continues the Machinist, "provide that if the cable breaks close to the carriage the dogs will be thrown out to engage in the racks at the side of the shaft. To demonstrate the reliability of the catches it is quite common to attach the cable temporarily to the carriage by a piece of rope, to haul the carriage, with o good load on it, up to the top of the shaft

safety of the elevator is assumed. As a matter of fact, the cable has a persisten habit of not letting go in that way. If the cable breaks, as it usually does, much nearer the drum, if the drum gets loose or the shaft, if the teeth break out of a gear or if something of that kind happens, the carriage may drop at very nearly full speed, while the drag of the cable will still be sufficient to overcome the spring and hold the dogs in. The dogs of this kind will not usually drop into the rack teeth, even if they get a chance to, after the carriage attains a high velocity. This socalled safety device has been so repeatedly proved to be worthless that it is time semething better were employed."

In conclusion, the Machinist declares that the law of every state should require the use of an air cushion at the bottom of every elevator shaft, as this has repeatedly demonstrated its value as a life and limb-saving device.

NOTES AND NOTIONS.

There is no immediate probability that Mr. Rothschild or any of his family or Mr. Ickelheimer will give up his business and move to Palestine, despite the large amount of enthusiasm manifested at the recent Zionist congress held in Basel. The Rothschild family could buy the entire ccuntry without having to mortgage their or call in all of their investment eleewhere. If any present resident objects to selling out, the Rothschilds could doubt less procure condemnation proceedings by twisting the tail of some of the monarch ical beasts which feed in their pastures Palestine is not such a bad country to liv in, and inasmuch as there are already 70. 000 Jews there, it would not be so strange If the Children of the Promise all over the world should drift back to the old country and possess it. Many of them, while no so well fixed as Ickelheimer, are doing too well where they are among the Gentiles but many would be willing to go. The plan s much more promising than that of Mr.

Mr. W. E. Kearns, of Topeka, srises to call attention to the case of 5,000,000 farm bands. He declares that the householding farmer is to the farm hand as much of tyrant and oppressor and plutocrat as the noney power" is believed to be toward the farmer. The farmers' movement and the Populist party have done almost noth ing, Mr. Kearns declares, toward improv ing the conditions that are so intolerable to the wage-earnig people of the farms. The promoters declared it to be designed for the uplifting of the lower classes of society and of the agricultural people, yet the lowest and humblest class of the farm ing people themselves were entirely ignored. Mr. Kearns declares that fare hands get less pay and have fewer of the blessings of civilization than other workmen and that the farmer is supposed to own their time, yea their very selves, sou and body. Now that attention is called to this we expect to see a special session of the Kansas legislature called to raise the wages and fix the hours of farm laborers. Will you do it, Populist brethren?

President Jordan's theory of college discipline is a sound one: "The petty restraints that may aid in the control of college sneaks are an insult to college men and college women." But it is possible to abuse the declaration that "a college can not take the place of a parent." Not altogether, that is true; it cannot undertake to do spanking-more's the pity sometimes But yet a college government cannot act altogther like the government of a city For instance, a city has not the privilege of "separating" offenders from its communion. Yet this is apparently the only penalty approved by President Jordan. It is a good one. But Mr. Jordan certainly does not want the world to understand that his faculty never give students the benefit of advice and adn nition. A college is like no other institution. The faculty do and must stand in a measure in loco parentis. Yet as between parents and children, the more nearly students can be treated as self-governing men and women, the better. But even the state puni

President Gilman suggests that the much talked of national university take Smithsonian institution as its nucleus. Doubtless the chief consideration in the mind of most disinterested scholars in advocating a national university has been that the library of congress, the Smithsonian institution and other great store houses of culture in Washington would furnish to hand a great part of the equipment, or, rather, that the national university would be primarily an organized effort to make systematic use of these treasures. More or less rivalry and jealousy will hamper the attempt to establish teaching university at the national expense, but a research university, with scholars of national repute as supervisors, themselves conducting their own investiga tions, but paid to give a portion of their time to advising and directing younger scholars, is an ideal which would deserve universal approval.

Professor Peck, of Columbia, is making rapid progress toward acquiring general reputation as a snob. Awhile ago he in formed us that education is too common Now he crushes "Fonetik Refawrm" with the declaration that it is "hopelessly, unspeakably and sickeningly vulgar," which men and women of taste and refinement will reject with a shudder of disgust." Of course no person who makes any preten-sions to taste and refinement will dare, after that to leave the "me" off the word programme, or write "tho" for though. We don't write that way ourselves. But we recall that German culture and scholarship has in the past twenty years approved and adopted a spelling reform. True, the Germans al-ways were a little brusque and rude in their manners. To be frank with Pro fessor Peck, there is no surer expression of hopeless and unspeakable intellectual conceit than to call opposing opinions vulgar. We don't like too much "fonetik refawrm" ourselves.

Andrew Lang, in Cosmopolis, gives fervent expression to the feelings of dumb thousands regarding Hall Caine's "The Christian." He calls the book "a nolsy, tedious thing of froth, not fire." moral purpose of the art, like that of a flamboyant poster, may charm the illiterate, but literature has no concern with such work as 'The Christian,' nor true religion and undefiled with the hero." good people think much better of the book than this, but those who have been unable to feel anything else than weariness and disgust toward the book will be comforted and strengthened by the support of so good and sane a judge as Andrew Lang. He does not even concede to the book any nsiderable artistic value, holding it to b inferior to Mr. Caine's other books.

President Tucker, of Dartmouth college, said some very straightout things last month at the Plymouth church jubilee. His general theme was that the church must lose itself, or be willing to lose itself, in and for humanity. By this Mr. Tucker condemned the notion that the church is an end in itself. It has been regarded too exclusively as an institution for securing individual salvation for its members, a mu tual fire insurance company for the to come. But Mr. Tucker wants to see in the church, "not preparation for something to come, but participation in something present." Incidentally, Mr. Tucker said some refreshing things about "the appall ing doctrine of the arbitrary election of the few against the many," as the old ideal of a church saved out of the world, opposed to the ideal which he advocated, of a world redeemed by the church. great many people have thought these thoughts, but it means progress when the head of a great denominational school can announce them in public.

There are evidences of a coming irruption among the Baptists. Whether it shall be a peaceful display of fireworks or a dewithout a judgment from the courts, but and cut the rope. Of course the catches structive overflow is for the future to

show. At the Baptist congress in Chicago recently there was a general expression favor of open communion. One brother Dr. Conwell, declared that baptism is no prerequisite to the Lord's Supper. other brother, Dr. Gessler, declared that baptism is not even a church ordinance, and that the Baptists have no right to dic tate who shall sit at the Lord's table. Dr. Banta said that he had read all the tract of the Baptist Publication Society, and had come to the conclusion, nevertheless, that to insist on immersion or baptism be fore communion is not Christian, and when we insist on the contrary we mistake the shadow for the substance.' Amen, brethren; if you can shake off you narrowness perhaps some of the rest of us can shake off ours. We wonder that some brother did not arise and ask, "What are we here for?"

It is astounding to read in the report of Superintendent Lathrop, of the New York state prisons, that he considers a convict labor system successful, of which the following is said: "We sell at a price below that of the markets, so that the books of the (other, charitable, etc.) institutions themselves show a net profit in making purchases from us tate incarcerates a certain number of la borers and under the form of punishmen compels them to work at the minimum cost of their keep, and puts the product of this labor upon the market in competitio with the product of its free citizens. And yet we make laws to prohibit the importa tion of contract labor, and exclude the Ch nese on the ground that they are lowering the standard of living for people! The public understands that the Populist management of the Kansas peni tentlary is doing practically the same thing, but it is afraid to say so frankly.

While some hopeful persons are already preparing to se great period of literature, the reviewers are talking up and the public is swallowing lown a horribly decadent novel called "The Tormentor," by W. R. Paterson, alias Benjamin Swift. Two young men and three girls are the principal charac ters; two of the girls are ruined by one of the young men, one of the victims being finally drowned along with her seducer the third girl dies by poison. There are also other deathbeds. Yet Mr. W. L. admits, in the Book Buyer, that he read it through twice or thrice, although he goes on to assure the public that th characters in the book are good persons not to meet, that they are a generation of vipers, and that the chief chapter might properly be entitled "Hell Broke Loose The perusal of the book, Mr. Phelps thinks will not make men any wiser or better but it will surely satisfy the hunger for On the whole, one may thank God that the book is "altogether differen from the common run of fiction.

KANSAS TOPICS.

"Webb McNall is about as dead as John W. Hillmon," says a Kansas exchange, Really he is deader—leastwise his claim appears to have been paid.

The Clay Center Dispatch declares that Secretary Coburn, of the state board of agriculture, will bear analysis as a candi date for governor.

The Atchison Globe says that the fact that Balle Waggener has not yet rented a suite of rooms in Topeka is tolerably good evidence that no special session will celled.

The Herald and Republican, of Ottawa are engaged in a red hot fight over which owes the most taxes. Neither of them is in it with Ed Snow, whose office was selzed and sold by the sheriff.

The only calamity howler in Kansas who has not been disconcerted in the least by prosperous times is P. P. Elder, of Ottawa. He declares that the Populist vote fell off 40,000 at the recent election because the downtrodden slaves and serfs had no shoes to wear to the poll

The Osborne Farmer has discovered a new kind of crank in the person of a farmer who resides near that town. Thirty-five years ago he stopped his local paper be-cause it turned rebel, and made the vow that he would never again subscribe for newspaper. He has kept the pledge.

Republican speeches for the past seven or eight years of trouble, every county that has been under his benign smile and not his ridicule for their political shortcomings will rally to his support in a grand do hill charge, providing he is a candidate for governor."

It has leaked out that before Hon. Case Broderick left for Washington a determined effort was made by some of his friends to make him become a candidate for govern but he answered that his mind was fully made up to run for re-election to congress Broderick has always been a safe, cautious, conservative man, and unusual good fortune has followed his political ambiti As a candidate for congress he has always run shead of his ticket. He has made concealment of the fact that he is a prohibitionist, and yet, in Leavenworth and Atchison, where the anti-prohibitionists are usually in control of the party, he has al-ways received the full Republican vote and a little more. It was this consideration that led his friends to urge him to run for

An analysis of the returns from the re cent election reveals one odd circumstance in nearly every county the Republican candidate for surveyor ran ahead of the rest of his ticket. There seems to be but one way to account for this, and that is upon the theory that the Populist party does not contain many competent surveyors, or at least that such did not receive the nom The returns from one congres sional district will give an idea of how the Republican surveyors ran ahead a over the state. In the ten counties composing the Fifth district the Republica candidates for surveyor received an aggregate plurality of 6,197, while the aggregate plurality for the next highest office on the Republican ticket was but 2,137.

"He came to town one Saturday night," says the McCracken Enterprise, "and he was as tired and wretched appearing as hoboes generally are, having apparently walked a long distance. At the hotel where he stopped for supper he reluctant admitted that he only had \$2.10 to last him through the remainder of his journey almost 400 miles. Surely, if there ever was a man looking for work it was he. After supper one of those sort of fellows you will find in every town casually asked him if he ever played poker, to which he replied that he had played the game a little when he was a young man. Then his en-tertainer set forth the beauties of the game, and wound up the discourse reference to a small game that was then in progress, and suggested that he could 'set in' with his \$2, and mighty soon win enough to carry him through, so 'easy' were the town sports. You will readily see the heartless scheme the villagers had planned to secure the \$2. They played till long past midnight, and the strange had phenomenal luck, especially when it was his turn to deal the cards. And the way ticket to a neighboring town he had about all the loose silver in town, and some rag currency of various denominations. It was afterwards

discovered that he had made the county seat his headquarters for three months and that he had made the fleecing of innocents his life study."

Editor Mickey, of the Osage City Free Press, last week entertained at his home Dr. Rachel Benn, of Tien Tsin, China. Dr. Benn is an American girl who went t China years ago and became very prosper ous in the practice of medicine. She is a present family physician to the great Li Hung Chang. She and Mr. Mickey were schoolmates in Pennsylvania when both were young, and in passing across the continent on her return to China, after a visit at her girlhood home she stopped off and made the Kansas editor a visit.

The batteries at Fort Riley are now en gaged in regular practice on the flats of

the Republican river. Some of the canno use are marvels of range and accuracy. At a distance of five miles they will drop shell about where the gunner wishes it to go, and hitting the buil's eye at a distant of 3,000 yards is quite an ordinary feat.

Judge Funk tells the following story on himself in the Kiowa Review: "When I made the race for probate judge the second time, I had an experience that will last me a lifetime. Nearly every family in this county is kin to the Julians, and as you know my opponent was W. R. Julian, of Kiowa. In making my canvass I found them scattered over the county as thick as mos quitoes in an Arkansas swamp. In fact I found so many of them it liked to have scared me to death. When the campaign was half over I returned to the lodge called my friends in and told them I was sure beaten on account of the Julian fam ily being in the majority and asked for sympathy. While I was waiting for some one to speak three or four of the boys be gan to move for the door-they were a brother-in-law, a cousin, and a half uncle to the Julian family. If I ever run for office again against a Julian I want some one to shoot me."

Though Sumner county has been paying bounty on rabbit scalps only about two months, more than 12,000 of them have aiready been presented to the county clerk for redemption. The Wellington Mail says: "And yet the visible supply of the little animals has not been materially decreased. It is a common occurrence for a man to go out any old time and kill fifty or a hundred rabbits in a single day." The Mall figures that each of the rabbits would have eaten one bushel of grain in a year and that, therefore, the bounty has saved Sumner county 12,000 bushels, to say nothing of fruit trees and shrubbery.

Rev. Mr. Weaver, the Methodist preacher at Dodge City, conducted a novel sort of performance during services recently. He stopped in his sermon and asked all those who had been baptized to stand up. Nearly everyone stood up. He then asked all those to stand up who believed a man was dishonest who did not keep his baptismal vows. Nearly everyone stood up again. He then asked all those to stand up who could repeat the baptismal covenant Not a soul arose. He then repeated the covenant as follows: "I renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous sires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that I will not follow o be led by them." He then asked all those who had kept this vow to stand up. Not soul moved, and the whole congregation, therefore, stood convicted of dishonesty by their own testimony.

Speaking of preachers and religion, s an entertaining little story from the Linccln Republican:

Rev. Bradbury drove to Sylvan Grove last Thursday to hold a Thanksgiving service that evening. When he got there no fire had been built in the church, for they thought it too cold for him to come. He got W. H. McAdams to build a fire, and pretty soon Frank Fouts came. Then two cowboys came, entire strangers in the community, and both showing signs that they had observed the day according to the cus-tom of their profession. After singing a song, Mr. Bradbury began reading a chap ter from the Bible. While he was reading one of the cowboys got up and said he wanted to take up a collection. Mr. Bradbury asked him what he wanted to take up a collection for, and he replied, "For the preacher." So the fellow took his hat and made the round of the audience. After counting the cash he announced that he found that he had given more than all of others put together, and that he couldn't put up with such a collection. He partner throw in a little more. After deivering the money he and his friend left

No Call for Sneers.

From the Washington Post.
Ex-Sanator Peffer having announced his retirement from politics, many of our conemporaries are speaking of him in the pas tense, as if the venerable philosopher and statesman had joined "the innumerabl caravan that moves to that mysterious in the silent halls of death." We think this obituary manner of treating the sage's withdrawal decidedly premature. He is not "lost," nor is he "gone before." While we would not intimate that he attached a string to his valedictory before he gave it out, we feel so confident of his patriotism that we are inspired with the cheering conviction that if his country needs him and if the people call him to an honored place, he will appreciate the need, hear the call, and emerge from his seclusion pre-pared to do battle for the cause dear to

his heart, the cause of fiat money. We notice with regret that some of the obituarists are inclined to speak sneering-ly of the sage's success in laying by a supoly of filthy lucre during his six years in the senate. They count up his salary, mileage, stationery account, and the salaries of members of his family whose names he caused to be placed on the senate pay roll, ceived \$46,050 from 1891 to 1897. They add that his expenses were small and that, as a result of his prudence, he took most of that handsome sum to his home in Kan-

Well, economy is not sinful, and the senator's example in that respect needs no defense. As to nepotism, the Kansan camnearer following the rule than moving on new line. And let it not be forgotten that, while he was prospering, he wanted to make everybody else prosperous. He devoutly believed in his heart and soul, believed with all his might, mind and strength, that congress could make any amount of money, money as good as gold. Believing this he tried to ut of paper. have it done. If his money bills had passed, he output of flat dollars would have sufficed to fill every pocket. Do such genintentions and magnanimous efforts call for sneers?

Around an Open Grave. From the Cleveland Leader.

But twelve men attended the annual meeting of the once famous Cobden Club the other day in London, and the only thing the dozen free traders found in the situation to please them was the failure of Canada to agree to the scheme for an im perial zollverein, proposed by Joseph Chamberlain.

But what a come-down this for the par ent free trade organization of the world! Twelve members at the annual meeting of the club which sought for years to chang the tariff policy of the United States, and which induced a large part of the people of this country to follow its leadership! But after fifteen or twenty years of per distent agitation the government of the United States is more firmly committed o the policy of protection than ever before, and even in England the protection entiment is growing at an amazing rate It is now in order for Mr. Groves Cleveland and his associate tariff reformers to cable their condolence to the remant of this once great club before it gives up the ghost entirely. Free trade is dead, and the Cobden Club must follow it to the grave.

To Break the "Endless Chain." From the New York Tribune.

It is known that the president is going o recommend to congress the breaking of the "endless chain" by the adoption of short and simple measure providing that when a greenback has been redeemed it shall not be issued again except in exchange for gold. It is obvious that if this nodification of the law were put in force it would effectually remove the most serious danger which confronts the treasurya danger which never disappears, but is constantly in sight, even when it is not actually operative. A special merit of the resident's plan is that it is based upon a hope of its adoption by a con gress which would almost certainly rejection. It is gratifying and encouraging to

received in financial and business quarters where the president's purpose has recently come to be understood; and to see indica tions, of which a cordial commendation n the New York Evening Post is an ex ample, that it will have the strong sup port of political opponents as well as po litical friends of the administration.

President McKinley is entitled to heart; congratulations upon his wisdom and tact n devising for the rectification of a grave evil a measure winch is certain to be powerfully advocated and which is un likely to produce a bitter controversy and arouse insuperable opposition. He thus proposes one step toward an improvement of the currency and security for the treasury which this congress may fairly be exected to take, and which would produce highly useful results.

The Golden Rule.

C. S. Vedder, D. D., in New York Herald. "Let us consider one another."-Hebrews x:24.

Here is the golden rule, expressed in the terms of familiar speech and practical ac-tion—the way in which the command to do unto others as we would that others should to unto us may be made effectually operative. Here is the sursum corda of all discontent with the inequality of human conditions; the proclamation of peace in all strife of human opinions; the solution of the problem of capital and labor; the condition of harmony in all human relations. The two noble brothers of the Hebrew tradition, secretly sharing the sheaves of their barley harvest with each other to make up what each conceived that the other lacked of the elements of happiness, exemplified it. Sir Philip Sydney did no more when, wounded to the death, he gave the draught of water hardly obtained for his own consuming thirst to a stricken private soldier, saying, "Thy necessity is greater than mine.

The words of the text were spoken by one of the great teachers of the world to those who had associated themselves for worship and work and whom he would fain in cite to the highest and purest and kindliest "Let us consider one another." We would better receive the full meaning of the appeal should we use the similar, familiar and expressive word "considerate" "Let us be considerate of one another."

Among the potential agencies of the world are those which are directly addressed in the text and those akin to them in spirit and purpose-organizations which seek to promote human welfare, whether they be called churches, charities or by whatever name else. In all of these there are possibilities of difference and division which will defeat or retard their usefulness and value. If we would know how these possibilities may be met and overcome we need but conceive of one of these instrumentalities for good in which each member is "consider-

ate" of every other.
Then we should see the strong bearing with the infirmities of the weak; the weak not stumbled with the larger liberty of the strong: the rich sympathizing with the man fold trials of the poor; the poor considerate of the crowding cares and calls of the rich and zealous that both may be poorer in spirit and richer in the graces of character. We should see the old mindful of the enthusiasm of their own youth and, remen bering its errors, gently guiding and temper ing-not frowning upon and rebuking-the ardor of the younger; the young would be seen sitting at the feet of the old to learn and rising from them to do, not rejecting the counsels of the hoary head as fossil edging that "days should speak and the increase of age infirmity had come, its very decrepitude would be honored as the wou of an earlier warfare. Parents would be then not forgetful that they were once children; children that duty to parents is duty to God and that they one day may need a parent's immunities. We should see the wise gentle to the ignorance of the ignorant and patient to instruct it; the unlearned, if need be, tolerant of the irritability of in essant thought and exacting study and eager to share the fruit of such toil, and

to receive forbearance and extenuation.

Had any "fallen," all would think how adapted was the temptation to the weak ness it conquered, and how improbable. If thus beset, that any would have remained steadfast. Repentance before God would give the offense to oblivion in the sight of men, save to kindle a deeper sympathy for the frailty that had yielded. There would be the constant summoning of that char-ity which "seeketh not her own, thinketh no evil, hopeth all things, endureth all things."

If reproof seemed duty, the fact would not be overlooked that-Some hearts there are so perilously fach

foned God's touch alone hath tenderness enough To waken, and not break, the thrilling strings.

"Let us be considerate of one another!" How benignant a law this for social intercourse! How happy would be the com munity in which it reigned! We learn very early in this life that the secret of peace ful and pleasant living is a generous rec ognition of the differences between us and others and a full allowance of the right to differ. In different ages and climes different definitions have obtained as to what constitutes "refinement." There is one element in which all ages and climes agree: A true good breeding is that which is con

ever class or condition. Why is it that sometimes even the sacred circle of home is darkened with the cloud of painful differences, but that some with n it lack thoughtfulness of the feelings and even the failings of others? Rigid in their own ways, they are intolerant of the different ways of others. Why is it that in the same circle of society variances come, which grow to settled alienations but that in some thoughtless moment word, look or act has wounded the sensi bilities of another, or even slighted his prejudices, and when regret came some retaliatory word forbade acknowledgment? Employer and employed! Are they always to be at odds? Yes, until each "consid-

siderate of the feelings of others, of what

ers" the other and not himself alone What is there which would banish from the intercourse and rivalries of business the personal antagonism which is often engendered, like tearing down the ghastly legend from the marts of trade, "Every man for himself," and writing there in stend the kindly motto, "Let us be con-

siderate of one another?" Still, still in mutual sufferance lies The secret of true living: Love scarce is love that never knows The sweetness of forgiving!

How They Settled the Question. From the Boston Evening Transcript. A certain governor of Rhode Island, who

lived in Newport and was a member of the Congregational church, married a woman who was a Baptist, without any understanding as to the arrangement of religious matters. The first Sunday morn ing after the marriage the pair started out at church time together. They walked side by side as far as the corner of Church and Spring streets, where their accus-tomed ways to church diverged, and there they stopped. He stood with a little dogged leaning toward his church, she with the same leaning toward hers. "Well, wife," said the governor, "which way shall we go?" She made no answer, nor did she make any sign of going his way. The governor looked up at the beautiful spire and cheery door of Trinity church, under the shadow of which they stood. "Ha!" said the governor, "let's throw up both our churches and go in here!" And into Trinity they went, and were devoted Episcopalians ever after.

Klondike Postal Information. From the Juneau (Alaska) Mining Record.

To reach the Klondike gold fields without unnecessary delay a letter from the States should be addressed to Dawson City, Northwest Territory, via Victoria, B. The addition of the name of the creek upon which the person addressed is lo-cated would possibly aid delivery. Prepay postage at same rates as upon do-mestic letters. None but letter mail is carried under existing contracts.

DIVIDED.

can not reach thee, we are far, so far Apart who are so dear! Love, be it so: Else we might press so close we should not

One doth deny even this so sweet a bar For fear our souls' true shape should suf-Ah, surface-sundered, yet do we not know

A hidden union in the deeps below? An intertwining where the strong roots

Wise husbandmen plant trees, sweetheart a space Between the trees; but after, soon or late High in the sunny air their spreading boughs

Reach forth and meet. In some celestial place. When thou and I are tall and fair and

straight. We shall clasp hands again-if God al--Julia Boynton lows.

DECEMBER.

December's come, and with her brought A world in whitest marble wrought; The trees and fence and all the posts Stand motionless and white as ghosts, And all the paths we used to know Are hidden in the paths of snow.

December brings the longest night. And cheats the day of half its light. No songbird breaks the perfect hush; No meadow brook with liquid gush Runs telling tales in babbling rhyme Of liberty and summer time, But frozen in its icy cell Awaits the sun to break the spell. Breathe once upon the window glass, And see the mimic mists that pass-Fantastic shapes that go and come, Forever silvery and dumb.

December Santa Claus shall bring-Of happy children, happy king-Who with his sleigh and reindeer stops At all good people's chimney tops.

Then let the holly red be hung, And all the sweetest carols sung. While we with joy remember them-The journeyers to Bethlehem, Who followed, trusting from afar The guidance of that happy star Which marked the spot where Christ was

born Long years ago, one Christmas morn! -Frank Dempster Sherman

THE HARVEST.

The tissue of the life to be We weave with colors all our own. And in the field of destiny We reap as we have sown -J. G. Whittier.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

"I had always looked upon Edison, the wizard, as the perfector of other people's ideas, until I made an inspection of his latest invention not long ago, and cured some information in connection with the development of the great machine." remarked a Western mechanical expert, recently. "It is a revelation to anyone to see this great piece of mechanism in operation. The machine works autoally. The ore and earth are dumped into a receiving hopper, and proceed through series of grinding rollers until reduced to minute particles of dust. The iron is then separated by means of an immense magnet. The iron dust is made into brickettes and shipped away on flat cars. The most remarkable feature in connection with the machine-and the story of it is delight to the attendants-are When the machine was first operated Edison experienced great difficulty with the bearings. The dust would penetrate the supposed dustproof bearings and the bearings would be badly affected. Something had to be done, so he retired to his workshop and, after some days of hard labor, he invented and equipped his machine with sets of bearings-over 4,000 in number-that will not run without dust mixed in them. That gives a clear idea of

the man and his versatility." At his 80th birthday anniversary, which was celebrated a few days ago, ex-President Bartlett, of Dartmouth The changes in the transition from my earliest days until now are almost like the passage to another planet; changes in and in the whole comfort, convenience and healthfulness of living and working, in sanitary precautions and in the relief of the sick and the suffering. For a single example, I have seen the first surgeon of the country chip away with his chisel and mallet at the necrosis of the tibia by the half hour, with nothing to deaden the pain or prevent the suppuration, till one by one we crept into the open air from very faintness. My memory goes back to the flintlock gun and the smoothbore cannon, to the sickle and the sevthe, to the open fireplace, the universa fire and the tinderbox; for I saw the light dozen years before the first friction match emitted light. I heard the hum of the spinning wheel, and have seen the shuttle fly back and forth in the hand

Owing to the existence of a peculiar law in France, which exacts that "any person named or referred to in any periodica publication shall have the right to reply the next number in the same place and in the same type, providing the reply does ot extend to more than twice the of the offending article," one of the forthcoming numbers of the Revue des Deux Mondes, the most important and influential monthly review in France, will contain an article of unusual length, and couched in extravagant language, which will appear in its pages in spite of the opposition of the editor. It will bear the signature of a dramatic author, who, infuriated by the nature of the criticism passed by the Revue on one of his plays, has invoked his rights under article the press laws, rights which were in vain

"I've seen the brotherhood grow," said Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers, in a chat the other day, "from a membership of twelve to a good many thousand. It has weathered the sterms of thirty-four years, which is a good bit longer record than most orders can boast. We've had a good many bitter struggles, but altogether have won about as many fights as we've lost. Our last trouble was in 1887, with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and since then there has been no conflict with the roads." Mr. Arthur has been grand chief continuously for twenty-four years, and the chances are that he will remain at the head, of the brotherhood for the rest of his natural life.

M. Blanc, the new prefect of police in Paris, has begun his administration by the issue of a stringent ordinance against women's high trimmed hats in the parquet and balcoay seats of the metropolitan theaters. This rule does not apply to women in the boxes. Curiously enough a similar rule was enacted at the close of the last century by the chief of the Parisian police, whose name was not M. Blanc, but M. Noir. The same edict debarred all women, except those of the aristocracy, from appearing in theaters and places of public resort with rouge on their cheeks.

Boldini, the painter of microscopic genre, has come to this country to paint por-traits during the winter and carry back some American gold in the spring. He will presently exhibit in New York his portraits of Whistler, Verdl, Stanford White, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, of New York, and the Princess Ponintowska.

Ernest Daudet, the less famous brother of Alphonse Daudet, but a much more prolific writer of novels, is a candidate for the late Duc d'Aumale's seat in the French

academy. Tomatoes have been grafted upon potatoes by a French experimenter, whose hy-brid plant produces tubers underground